

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2386

DEC 1 1901
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

FIRST CAR THROUGH TO KALIHI

Electric Traction
Service Now
Operating.

RUNS ON TWENTY
MINUTE HEADWAY

Temporary Terminus is Beyond
Tramway Barns and Close to
Kamehameha Schools.

WITH filled seats, the first car on the Kalihia extension of the Rapid Transit line made a score of trips last evening. Although unannounced, the fact that it would be possible to start the running of the car yesterday not having been settled beforehand, there were nearly five hundred people who rode upon the line, and from the way the residents who had taken their usual means of getting home looked upon the speeding car, there will be a series of filled coaches from this time on.

The car ran to a point about 200 feet beyond the barns of the Tramways company, towards the Kamehameha Schools. This is 4,700 feet from the junction of Liliha street with King. The run is made by one car, owing to the fact that the switch which is now being placed at a point close to the new fire station, is not yet in working order. This enables the car to make three trips an hour, connecting with every other car on the main line, which still is operated to School, in Liliha street.

The formal opening of the new extension took place yesterday afternoon, when the management of the road, the members of the board of directors, and invited guests to the number of some forty people, were taken to the end of the finished line. The party left the power house at half past four o'clock and sped down the line to the junction of the new track. Everything was in shape, though the force was still at work on some parts of the roadbed, and the trip was made surely and safely, although there was no attempt to make a quick run.

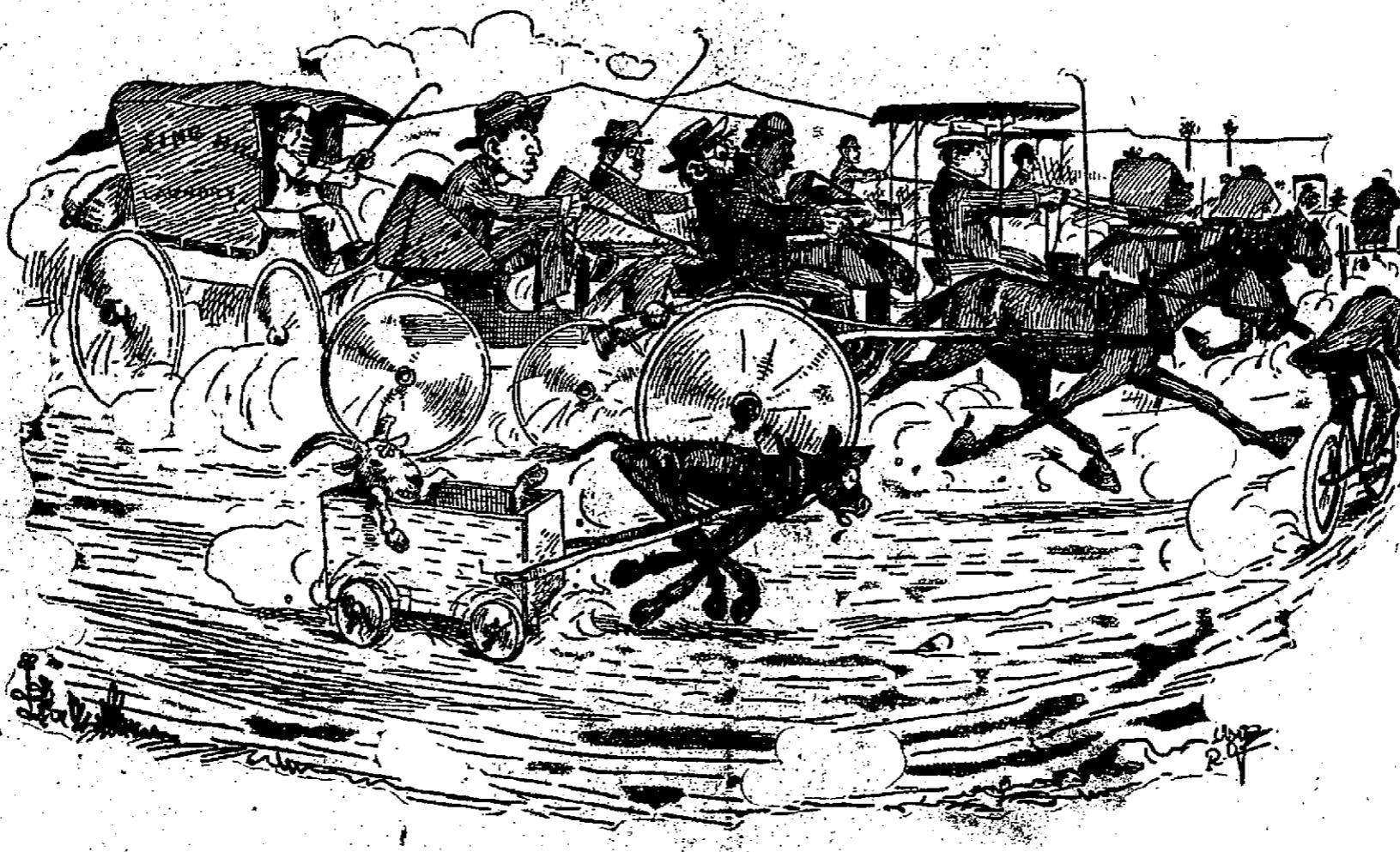
On the way down the advent of the electric cars seemed to attract every resident of Palama and there was an honorary escort of a multitude of urchins, while the population was at the doors to see the sight. The lines of the traction and mule cars are often very close together and the animals which drag the slow coaches were not accustomed to the proximity of the innovation and were only quieted with effort. Even the carriage of the manager appeared as if to greet the new car service, but there was no cordiality in the glance which met it. There was not a hitch, the roadbed was shown to be in the best possible shape, and the electric installation, though made under difficulties and with an ever present danger that there would be trouble from the wires of the telephone and light companies, proved perfect in its operation. Barring some little roughness caused by the rocks which were being constantly thrown upon the rails, the operation was as successful as that of any part of the old line.

The car was sent to within ten feet of the end of the completed line, where its stops will be made for the present. There the visitors were given a chance to see just what kind of construction is being done by Contractor McKee, and after a short stop the return trip was made to the corner of Liliha street. The car, No. 18, was stopped there and the visiting members of the party were transferred to a down town car, as the one sent out was to be kept in the service. It at once began regular runs which were kept up until the last trip of the main line cars last evening.

The total length of the Kalihia line will be 3,000 feet. When work was stopped last evening the trenching for the track was completed to a point 8,054 feet from the Liliha street connection. Of this distance the track has been laid and the rails spiked down for a distance of 6,700 feet, and the rock filled trenches are only awaiting the final touches to be in perfect shape over 6,200 feet of the line. Yesterday was just three weeks since the work of the construction of the line was begun.

Abradil the same rate of progress is kept up it is the expectation of the contractor that the entire road will be weak.

SOME SPEEDY THINGS WHICH MAY REACH THE SPEEDWAY.



Down the speedway see them go,
(Whoa, steady; steady, whoa!)
Blooded beauty of the track,
Coyuse of a Puka's pack.
For a brush all lying back,
Up and down the speedway.

Here's a driver with a bike,
(Forty pounder, built by Pike),
Blooded beauty of the track,
Coyuse of a Puka's pack.
For a brush all lying back,
Up and down the speedway.

Look! a race; the fast hoofs fly—
Like a flash they travel by;
Straining, relining, past they go,
Neck and neck and keep it so,
Seconds few do either owe
To any on the speedway.

Flick! the corded lashes play
(Whoa, lassie, don't get gay!),
Like a flash one shoots ahead,
While the other shakes his head,
Breaks and rears beneath the
thread—
Blood tells on the speedway.

H. M. AYRES.

MEMORIAL FUNDS ARE COMING IN

Committee Gets to Work—Minimum for Souvenir Certificate Fixed.

The McKinley Memorial committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of C. M. Cooke, in the Bank of Hawaii, at which were present Messrs. C. M. Cooke, T. Clive Davies, K. J. Iimishi, W. D. Westervelt, Governor Dole, J. A. McCandless, F. A. Schaefer, and A. T. Hawes, assistant secretary.

Henry Waterhouse was sent for and asked to assume the chairmanship of the Oahu committee, which he consented to do.

Chairman Fraser of the Kohala committee announced collections amounting to over \$200, in addition to the \$53 already reported, and said there was probably \$50 more in sight. Reports from other places indicated that the people were entering into the spirit of the memorial most heartily.

It was suggested by a committee that the souvenir certificates of contribution, in order that they may not be cheapened, be given out only for a contribution of fifty cents, which would give all school children, families and workingmen, an opportunity to possess such a certificate. The matter was placed on file.

It was also stated that the committee would gladly receive suggestions for the form which the memorial should take, and these will be placed on file with those suggesting a flower market and public playground.

HE IS PRINCE OF WALES.

Duke of Cornwall and York succeeds to His Father's Former Title.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of Edward's birthday will be Baronetcy upon the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, and Knighthoods for Chief Justices Little of Newfoundland and Gray of Bermuda; G. A. Critchett, oculist to the King, and George Hussey, of Southampton. Clinton Dawkins, formerly financial member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and now a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. A. L. Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who is at the head of the concern of Elder, Dempster & Co., is made a Knight Commander of the St. Michael and St. George.

finished before Christmas. There is a bonus of \$100 a day for each day the track work is done, under seventy days. The service will be on a twenty-minute basis from Liliha street, until the switch is laid at the engine house, when the through line cars will be sent on to the Kamehameha Schools. This will be not later than the first of the

GUNBOAT WHEELING WILL SOON BE IN HONOLULU

Is to Be the Station Ship at Pago Pago for Captain Sebree, Relieving the Abarenda.

CAPTAIN POND of the Iroquois has received a letter from the Coast which states that the gunboat Wheeling is to leave San Francisco at an early date for Samoa. She is to pass through Honolulu on her way to Pago Pago to which place she has been assigned as the station ship of Captain Sebree to take the place of the Abarenda, the old collier station at Tutuila. The Abarenda will then probably be assigned to some other station.

The Wheeling is a sister ship to the gunboat Mafileta which accompanied the battleship Oregon on her famous trip around the Horn to Cuba during the Spanish war. The Wheeling has been stationed in the Behring Sea during the last two winters.

THE DROUGHT IN HAWAII.

Suffering in the Largest Island On Account of Deficient Rainfall.

The news from Honolulu printed in the Sun the other day that the Island of Hawaii, the largest in the group, is suffering from the severest drought known for fifteen years, may have surprised many readers. We are not apt to associate the idea of meagre rainfall with these Islands far out in the Pacific.

The fact is that a large part of the Islands never have more rain than is really needed for the crops; in large areas irrigation is practiced in order to give the tilted lands all the water they need. The topographic features of the Islands prevent the distribution over them of a large rainfall. Rain enough comes to them, but the lay of the land is such that a great deal of it does not reach the cultivated area.

The Islands are conspicuous for high mountain ranges and fertile plains and valleys, most of the mountain ranges skirting the northern shores. Ten months in the year the winds come from the northeast, the trade winds blowing quite steadily.

These trade winds, however, strike against the slopes of the northern mountains and naturally a great deal of their moisture is there condensed. The northern side of the mountains in consequence is abundantly supplied with rain. The winds are much drier by the time they reach the south side of the mountains and the rainfall there, where all the plantations are situated, is much smaller.

In fact the variation in rainfall between the north side of the mountains and the plains and valleys to the south is very great. The extremes covering the four chief Islands, are between

WANTS TRANSPACIFIC CABLE

Chamber of Commerce Favors Present Project of American Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday reciting the necessity for the establishment of an American trans-Pacific cable, laid and maintained by private enterprise, and the fact that application to lay such a cable had already been made by a responsible American cable company. It was resolved that the chamber urge that permission to land cables be granted to this company under such restrictions as will protect the interests of the United States.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the creation of a department of commerce and industries.

John Charlton, a member of the Canadian House of Commons, made an address in the course of which he advocated close trade relations between this country and Canada.

An amendment to the by-laws increasing the yearly dues of the members from \$25 to \$50 was offered and will be acted on at the next meeting.

twelve inches and nineteen and a half feet of rain in a year.

But though great quantities of rain fall on the windward side of the mountains and much less on the leeward side most regions usually have all the rain required by the crops, though irrigation in some large districts is always practiced. Sometimes, however, as in the present season, the showers south of the mountains are slight. Then the crops are diminished and the cattle on the big ranches die by hundreds, as has been the case this year.—N. Y. Sun.

HAAS HERE
TO SOUND
CHANNEL

Begin Dredging
Pearl Harbor
January.

LUMBER COMING
FOR THE SCOWS

Federal Inspector Thompson Will Supervise Preliminary Preparations for the Work.

E. H. HAAS, junior member of the contracting and dredging firm of Clark & Henry, who have the contract for the dredging of the channel entrance to Pearl Harbor, arrived from San Francisco in the Sierra to assist Mr. Henry in the extensive preparations for this work. Mr. Haas, who is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel, is a young man, but he has the confidence of the government representatives for whom he has done considerable contract work on the coast.

With Mr. Haas' arrival the enterprise will take on new life and the construction of the clam-shell dredger will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date. The dredger is a powerful machine, capable of breaking up the hardest coral formation at the bottom of the Pearl Harbor channel and depositing the debris on the spuds with rapidity. The contractors will have a force of twenty men to man the dredger, and other floating appurtenances to the work. Most of these have had considerable experience in the work on the Coast, both with Mr. Haas and Clark & Henry.

Mr. Haas expects to go down to Pearl Harbor tomorrow, with Li Thompson, United States Inspector, who will supervise the work of the contractors and size up the situation. He will commence taking soundings and certify the old soundings made by the Navy Department. It will be his duty to locate the positions for the work and to determine the side lines. The identification of the Navy soundings are an important preliminary feature of the contract and these will be entirely established before the end of December, so that there will be no difficulty during the winter months of taking further soundings except in determining the depth and result of the dredging.

The soundings will be carefully taken, the side lines made permanent and marked to show the general run of the cut which will be made through the entrance. Mr. Ferris, a former partner of Mr. Haas, will be here sometime in December to assist those now on the ground.

At present the steamer Kaena, which the contractors recently bought for \$4,000, is lying near the dredger undergoing an extensive renovation to fit her for the winter's work at the harbor. The steamer will be used for towing the coral laden scows to sea where the debris from the cut is to be dumped.

There will be no change in the name of the little steamer, as under the law, a certain amount of repairs and alterations must be made in a vessel to accomplish the mere changing of a name, and the contractors are too practical to become sentimental in this respect especially where it means the expenditure of so many dollars.

The dredger will bear the name "Pearl Harbor." A 26-foot launch is also being built here which will be called the "Pearl." This is a heavy whale-boat and will be provided with a four horse-power engine, sufficient for cranking about the channel and harbor. Soundings will be made from this boat. A large amount of lumber is on the way from the coast with which the scows will be built. These will be of the size usually constructed for carrying dredger debris.

The Tramways injunction suit against the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is set down for argument in Federal Court this morning.

CAPTAIN TILLEY COURT MARTIAL

Wisconsin and Solace Will Soon Sail and Will Touch This Port.

In a letter from Captain Merry to Captain Pond the former writes that Admiral Casey found the charges against Commander Tilley to be grave enough to warrant the convening of the court, which assembled November 8. The evidence was heard and Captain Merry expected the court to finish its work with the Tilley case and four other cases on November 12. A warm reception was tendered by the inhabitants to Captain Tilley and the members of the court upon their arrival.

The Solace probably left Pago Pago between November 18 and November 21.

Probably nearly all the members of the court will come on that vessel to this port, from where they will

take passage for the Coast on the Alameda.

The Wisconsin will probably leave Pago Pago at the same time as the Solace, but as she is going on a cruise in the Samoan group she will probably not be here before early in December. Both vessels will have to go extensively upon reaching this port.

BIG BOOM IN NORTHERN LUMBER

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 13.—Numerous orders and big profits in the shingle business in British Columbia have caused a boom in that industry. Shingle mills are going up all over the province, and many of the mills near Vancouver and New Westminster are American establishments from Washington and Wisconsin, which find it difficult to secure cedar in their own States. They are attracted by the cheap cedar in British Columbia.

Washington people are putting up a large mill at Hastings, B. C., while several mills of smaller capacity are being erected in the city limits of Vancouver by Americans. Besides these mills two large shingle factories are being erected by Tait Brothers in Vancouver, another by the Imperial Lumber Company and one by Heaps & Son. In another year the shingle output of British Columbia will be more than double the present output.

As soon as the new mills are ready for business they are taken into the combine, and Manager Scott of Vancouver distributes orders to them as they come in according to their capacity. For the past twelve months it has been impossible for the mills of the province to keep up with these orders, and by combining prices are kept high.

The output goes chiefly to Eastern Canada.

UNITED CHARITIES MEETING

Attempts to Check the Increase of Beggars.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Appeals for alms from house to house beggars was the subject of discussion at the monthly meeting yesterday of the Associated Charities, and an urgent request was made that all persons in the habit of giving promiscuously to those who ask them, in future direct these mendicants to the office of the Associated Charities, in Alakea street. In the past few months the number of mendicants has increased and largely through the unthinking generosity of those who are ready to help the needy. From the reports of Mrs. Berger, the manager, it is shown conclusively that four out of every five are impostors, or men too lazy to obtain work which is often to be had for the asking.

In order to stop the Porto Ricans on the plantations from drifting into Honolulu and throwing themselves upon the charity of people by telling pitiful tales of want, Dr. L. F. Alvarez, Vice-consul for Spain, has prepared a circular in Spanish which has been sent to all the plantation managers who have posted in conspicuous places. The circular warns the Porto Ricans that their coming into Honolulu and begging for food and money will only be met by a request that they present themselves at the Associated Charities office where their appeals will be investigated. The people are generally told that there was work for them where they came from, and that they were not fit subjects for the charity of Honolulu.

George R. Carter, the treasurer, said that the circular had met with the approbation of most of the managers and that one sugar agency was having a large number of the circulars printed to be sent to San Francisco and San Diego, where they will be distributed to the Porto Ricans as they go aboard the steamers for Hawaii, so that they will be fully advised of the manner of treatment by the Associated Charities, and it is thus hoped to make them appreciate the advantages of remaining on the plantations instead of coming to Honolulu to beg.

It was also decided that the usual Thanksgiving dinner for the poor will be given this year, and a wish was expressed that those who had much of this world's goods would share their dinner on that day with those who would otherwise go hungry. Such contributions if left at the office of the Associated Charities, the day before Thanksgiving, will be distributed by Mrs. Berger.

The meeting yesterday was attended by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mrs. Mackintosh, Dr. Mori, H. C. Brown, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, George R. Carter and Mrs. Berger. The report of Treasurer Carter showed receipts from September 17 to November 20, of \$778.00, and expenses, \$223.02, leaving a balance of \$255.87 on hand. Mrs. W. G. Irwin donated \$500 to the institution.

The report of Mrs. Berger was as follows:

Report for month ending November 20, 1901.

No new applicants 14

No recur cases 3

Total No family cases

No applying for work

No sent to Queen's hospital

No given other relief

No sent to homes

No office interviews 106

Amount funds received \$235

From these reports it will be seen that the number of new applications for relief has not decreased, and that the amount of funds dispensed is greatly in excess of the usual amount.

This is owing to the unusual number of new family cases, and to our sending several people away to their homes.

But we are glad to report that the Porto Ricans whom we so thoroughly discussed at our last meeting are giving less trouble, and the negroes of whom we had an epidemic in October have evidently decided to go to work, since they no longer frequent this office nor do I hear of their begging in the residence portion of the city.

As to the Porto Ricans we had a poster printed in the Spanish language, which Mr. Carter sent with an explanatory circular letter to the plantation managers. They were also put on the steamers bringing the laborers to Honolulu. I posted one outside the office door and gave Dr. Alvarez and Dr. Sloggett some for posting.

This poster warns the laborers of our stringent laws on our lack of free hospitals, the want of labor and the number of the Negroes here, the high cost of living and the danger in going from one plantation to another looking for work. Since the planters have agreed to take no laborers from other plantations if they are not physically discharged. It also told them to remain in the institution hospitals if they were sick when they would receive a year's vacation free.

A circular letter regarding a venereal disease so prevalent among the Porto Ricans has been sent by the Board of Health to the government physicians. Those who the here sick are being cared for in the Queen's hospital. We feel that the Associated Charities has done what was in its power to do with these people, and Sheriff Brown can be trusted to do the rest. This work had to be effected alone, or who could speak of the like?

The negroes will never be very troublesome. There are not so many coming, and so not come to the city to beg, but to get work.

There is a great deal of street beggars in September, but I hear of very few now. These beggars were

sent over and over again to this office. I do wish that the people in this city could know that all cases sent to the Associated Charities are investigated when it is possible to do so, and are relieved if found worthy. Of course, if the applicant gives a false address, he cannot always be located, as in the case of the little Porto Rican girl who was finally haled to jail, and is now being cared for by the Salvation Army people.

I wish to speak of another case—a Portuguese man with two little boys. That man persisted in begging, taking his little boys with him to work on the sympathy of people. I finally told him he would be arrested if he did not go to work, and he said he was sick and not able to work. Much against his will I put him in the Queen's hospital, clothed the little boys and had them well cared for by a good Portuguese woman. The man would run away from the hospital and get drunk, and finally he disappeared, taking the little boys with him. I think they went to Hawaii, where, no doubt, he has begged his living till this September, when he came back and we had a return of the old trouble.

Many people spoke to me about the case, saying they had helped the man out of pity for the children. He was sent to this office time and again, and finally came. He had then a pass to Hawaii, given him by Governor Dole, and I strongly advised him to use it. I have not seen him since.

Another recurrent case, a Danish sailor, an evil, hard man, who had been troublesome two years ago, returned on the Foong Suey. He landed, spent his money in riotous living, and was finally given twelve days on the reef, and then started out to beg. He was sent to me at once. To make it absolutely unnecessary for him to beg, I gave him lodgings at the Sailor's Home, and meal tickets, and asked Captain Bray to find work for him. He did get work for him on one of the ships in the harbor at \$40 per month, which the sailor refused to do, but went about the city asking for money and clothing, which, I am sorry to say, he got from people who are members of this association. He sold the clothes and bought drink. The last I saw of him he came to this office, last night, to tell me he was to sail that day and asking for more clothing and tobacco. I refused to help him further, and advised him to get to ship without delay or he would be arrested. I think he went.

But the benevolence of the people of this city makes it difficult to deal with these cases. The appeal of a person in need at once inspires a Honolulu to respond in a manner to make a needy man feel that he is in a veritable paradise. In the old times, when conditions were different, caring for the poor was a simple matter. Conditions here are changed and the manner of dealing with applicants for charity must change also, since many of them are strangers, and often unworthy.

The Associated Charities has attempted to work out this problem by investigating the case of every applicant, when possible, and to relieve every deserving case. We have recorded the names of 425 people who have applied for help at this office, with all necessary information concerning them. These records are open to the members of the Associated Charities, and should be consulted before relief is given, as in this way only can we avoid duplicate almsgiving, turn the unworthy away, and give intelligently to the worthy poor. To see a man hungry and not feed him is a trying experience. But in case he needs the lesson that hunger alone can teach him, we should harder our hearts, for it is not intelligent charity to feed and pauperize a man at the same time.

And we have many worthy poor, living on a small weekly allowance, patient, grateful, who never ask for "more, but to whom it is such a pleasure to give some little extra occasionally. They belong to us. Let us give them the surplus.

At present we have eight patients in the Queen's hospital. Since our last meeting one family and three individuals have been sent to their homes in the States, and several to permanent homes on the plantations.

This office is a bureau of information for all classes, and some days there are many callers. People who are in need of assistance come here to make their wants known. Strangers to the city come for information concerning employment, business chances, board and lodging. Employers come for help. Members of committees of different organizations in the city come for consultation. The benevolent come with offers of assistance. The generous bring donations of clothing, reading matter, money and provisions, and sometimes a friend comes with a good wish and a hand clasp, and if the work of the day has been very depressing, I am inclined to think that is the greatest charity of all, for we never get indifferent to sorrow, poverty, vice and crime.

We try to advise efficient and liberal relief when the circumstances justify relief. But our greatest effort is to study each case with a view to removing the cause of the trouble, and preventing a recurrence.

Our investigations are as private as possible and the cases of the deserving poor who come to us only in the deepest trouble are never made public, but relief is afforded in the most careful way. The poor have feelings, too.

Eighteen charitable organizations are affiliated with us, and respond most cordially to the demands made upon them, thus making the work much pleasanter and lighter than it would be otherwise. If you wish to get information about a specific case, come to the office or consult us by telephone, and let us remember that Thanksgiving and Christmas are near at hand, and that the poor are always with us.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT.

Paul J. Voeller Forced Into Bankruptcy Court by Creditors.

Another petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday with Clerk W. B. Maling in the United States District Court. The application is made against Paul J. Voeller by San Francisco parties.

C. E. Whitney & Co. has a claim of \$165.96 Haas Bros. \$124.50 and the California Feed Co. of Honolulu \$154.72.

It is alleged that the said Paul J. Voeller is insolvent and that within the past six months he committed an act of bankruptcy by allowing J. J. Byrne to procure judgment and execution against him in the Circuit Court in the sum of \$654.90.

Among other creditors are J. A. Maag \$711.60 and L. H. Dee \$30. The receiver's claim of land valued at \$2,000. A restraining order was issued by Judge Estate to stop the sale of the property under the Circuit Court execution which was to have been held yesterday.

Capt. O'Brien Carter's new trial has begun in the civil suits for possession of the property embossed by him.

MANY LIVES LOST AT SEA

Disastrous Storm Sweeps Over Britain.

LONDON, November 13.—The gale which has been sweeping over Great Britain and Ireland for the past two days continues unabated at many coast points. Over the Welsh lowlands the torrential rains are increasing, causing disastrous floods. Reports of wrecks and casualties continue to pour in. The death list, made of threes and fours, has an aggregate approaching one hundred.

The mail boat Nord, from Dover for Calais, which last night ran down the lightship of the works of the New Dover pier, has succeeded in returning to Dover. The mails and passengers are safe. The crew of the lightship was also landed this morning after passing a terrible night at sea in a small boat.

The British steamer St. Elievo has been beached at Dover. She is high and dry across the parade.

Early today a French bark struck off Hendon. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

Numerous other wrecks have been reported, but the weather in most cases prevents the identification of the craft.

Two vessels in distress were sighted last evening off Dungeness, but the weather was so severe that the lifeboat was unable to put out to their assistance. This morning one of them sank. The other, a steamer, reached West Bay, where a tug is now standing by her.

The revenue cutter Active has been wrecked in the Firth of Forth. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned and three were saved.

The Norwegian bark Inga, Captain Olson, has been totally wrecked at Tynemouth and sixteen members of her crew have been lost.

The Russian bark Pollux, Captain Lour, from Liverpool, N. S., October 11, for Glasson dock, was stranded at North wharf, Fleetwood, and lost her foremast and mainmast. She got towed off to her destination today, waterlogged.

The Swedish bark Trio was driven ashore late this afternoon at West Hartlepool, Durham, and was broken up.

Three of her crew were washed ashore alive, and the remaining seven were drowned in sight of thousands of spectators who were powerless to help them.

All attempts at rescue with rockets carrying life-saving lines having failed.

COPENHAGEN, November 13.—A terrible gale and snowstorm lasting for the past twelve hours has done great damage throughout Denmark. There is five feet of snow here. Eight vessels are reported drifting ashore, two have been wrecked and many others are reported lost.

FRANCE RECEIVES ALL SHE ASKS

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Foreign Office has announced that the Sultan of Turkey has issued an edict for the execution of his engagements with the French Government, and that the Franco-Turkish dispute is now at an end. Tewlik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote a letter to M. Bapst, councilor of the French Embassy in Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the trade, which, while settling the original French demands accepts the French demands as set forth in a dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople Friday, together with an additional clause, by which the Sultan pledges himself to consider as authorized in full right the foundations, extensions, constructions and repairs of the schools and religious and hospital establishments which France may desire to carry out if the Porte is advised of her intentions and makes no objections within five months.

France has thus far received full satisfaction, and M. Delcasque, on the receipt of M. Bapst's dispatch this morning, telegraphed him to inform Tewlik Pasha that diplomatic relations had been resumed and that M. Bapst should consider himself as regularly charged with the affairs of the Embassy. Instructions were also sent to Admiral Caillard at Mitylene to re-embark the marines and to return to Greek waters, which is understood to mean the vicinity of the Island of Syra. Admiral Caillard will remain in the Levant some time longer. M. Constance, the French Ambassador, will return to Constantinople very shortly.

The additional clause was conceded at the request of France in order to prevent future difficulties, such as the Turkish provincial authorities have often raised either on their own initiative or in consequence of instigation by the Porte.

WILL CUT WAR TAX.

Prospect is That There Will Be No Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The repeal of all war taxes contained in the internal revenue act and no revision of the customs tariff is the avowed policy of the republican leaders in congress. Conference held during the last few days at the White House, participated in by President Roosevelt and Chairman Payne and the various members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have resulted in a general agreement along these lines.

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The Great Northern is planning the use of electricity.

Lord Nevill, sent to prison for fraud has been pardoned.

There is a shortage in the Southern California orange crop.

Roosevelt's coachmen use national colors in their cockades.

An attempt to electrocute a vicious elephant at Buffalo failed.

A German army officer was killed in a duel over a trivial affair.

A \$50,000 combine of steel plate mills is said to be forming.

Detroit doctors are fighting over the case of Blanche Bates, the actress.

The chrysanthemum show at New York was inaugurated with 700 blooms of great size and beauty.

The young Sultan of Johore is outdoing everything known in Paris for lavishness and crazy revels.

Ex-President Cleveland, in an address at Pittsburgh, urged the hearty co-operation of labor and capital.

James J. Hill will build Young Men's Christian Association buildings along the line of the Great Northern.

A writer in the London Times says the Trans-Siberian Railroad is not complete, but has many bridges not constructed, and tunnels not commenced.

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ALL WORK WILL WAIT

Dock Injunction Continued a Week.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Estee granted a continuance yesterday in the injunction suit of the Oahu Railway and Land Company to prevent the building of the Hackfeld docks, until Superintendent Boyd returns from Kauai. In the meantime, however, no work is to be done on the wharf, though the court issued no restraining order.

A demurser was filed by Cotton Brothers yesterday making the usual statutory objections to the complaint. Robertson & Wilder appeared in behalf of the contractors, and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart appeared for the Territory, and Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works.

"Mr. Boyd is out of town," said Mr. Robertson in presenting the defense yesterday afternoon, "and Cotton Brothers, whom we represent, are but sub-contractors. I will state that the work which it was sought to have temporarily restrained has been completed."

"Has it been completed since notice of this suit was served? I did not issue a restraining order in this case, but the question is pepriment?" asked Judge Estee.

"Mr. Cotton was not served until this morning, and the work was completed before that time," replied Mr. Robertson.

"The Supreme Court has held that it is inapplicable for parties to go on with work at night and out of regular hours when an injunction has been applied for, even though a restraining order is not issued, when the defendants know that such action is taken."

"I understand that that is when service has been made. Mr. Cotton was not served until after the work had been completed."

"That is correct," said the court.

"We would like the case to be put over for a week. Mr. Boyd is the principal defendant, and he cannot return before Saturday night, at the earliest."

"That is satisfactory to the complainant," stated Mr. Hatch, who appeared for the railroad company.

"I shall continue the case until one week from today, at 1 o'clock, so as not to interfere with the jury. It may not be called up at that time, however, because the Pearl Harbor cases are set down for Monday, and I won't permit anything to interfere with that matter."

"In the meantime this case will remain in status quo, and while I will not issue a temporary injunction, I expect all parties in this case to leave all matters as they now are."

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THE LIQUOR CASE.

The Territory won a preliminary victory in the case brought by Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. William H. Wright, as Treasurer, to test the constitutionality of the liquor law. Judge Estee yesterday sustained the demurser of respondents, which alleged that plaintiffs had not shown they were damaged by the enforcement of the law. In an oral decision rendered yesterday the court held:

1. The petitioners have not shown in their petition that they are injured by the alleged acts against defendant, or that they have an interest involved in the action, or that they have suffered any damage by the acts of the defendant.

2. No demand is shown by the petition to have been made on defendant to cease to issue the licenses referred to.

3. Plaintiffs fail to show that they have not an adequate remedy at law.

The demurser is therefore sustained with leave to petitioners to amend and file an amended petition within ten days.

SEWER RATES ARE ONLY REGULAR ANNUAL CHARGES

The most surprised people in the repairs, if the sewer should be damaged, yesterday were the various clerks in the office of the Department of Public Works when they read of the same principle as the assessment of "surprise" of people upon the receipt of a request for the annual payment of sewer rates for the coming year.

"I do not know how the receipt of those notices affected the recipients," said Chief Clerk Wright yesterday, "but there have been no complaints at the office of the Department of Public Works, and that system of sewer rates has been in vogue here, ever since the sewer was completed some ten months ago. We have had already 482 signers to the new sewer system, and every one of them has paid for his sewer privileges up to the first day of January, 1902. The rates have been made very low, and are much lower than the old charges for excavating and cleaning cesspools. No one ever complained about the charges for that service, and it was four or five times as high at the present scale, which ranges from four to twenty dollars a year."

"The sewer was built with a special appropriation and every householder or store was allowed to connect, if they so desired. Most of them did, thus effecting a considerable saving to themselves. There was no appropriation by the legislature for the maintenance, or the territory, and Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works.

"Mr. Boyd is out of town," said Mr. Robertson in presenting the defense yesterday afternoon, "and Cotton Brothers, whom we represent, are but sub-contractors. I will state that the work which it was sought to have temporarily restrained has been completed."

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Counties Liberal Federation, Lord Carrington presiding, passed a resolution demanding that the Boers should be immediately offered autonomy similar to Australia within a fixed early period.

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, immediately after a prolonged Cabinet meeting, is interpreted as a direct and authoritative reply to the pro-Boer suggestion that Britain should offer the enemy terms.

Henceforth voluntary surrenders will not be accepted. All Boers taken will be considered prisoners of war and deported.

The Daily News states that the Government have arrested and deported to England Miss Hobhouse, apparently for disobeying an injunction not to visit the Boer camps.

The St. Petersburg Official Gazette states that Russia is supplying 20,000 horses for South Africa.

General Ian Hamilton proceeds to South Africa as Lord Kitchener's chief of the staff.

The Boers are hovering in the neighborhood of De Jaager's Drift.

SWATOW, Oct. 10.—A fortnight has scarcely elapsed since the news of the outbreak against the mission stations in the interior reached us, when we hear of trouble brewing in some other quarter. It appears that at Tiel Shan, in the Po-Ning district, which is about 40 miles distant from here, and which was the scene of the late clan-fight, placards have been posted everywhere inciting the population to rise against the Government.

The authors of the placards, who are unknown, give as their reason that the Chinese officials oppress their own people, whereas they help and assist the missionaries. A white flag, purporting to indicate the villagers' hostile

Appropriations to Be His Main Idea.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

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G. N. WILCOX, President
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President
T. MAY, Auditor.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

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Cures Sores on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Disease.

Cures Glandular Swelling.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a special medicine for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any injury to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit subscribers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles \$1 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

Long and PATENT MEDICINE and CREAMS throughout the world. Proprietor THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng. and Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. TRADE MARK "LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng." engraved on the Government stamp on "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Price 25c per Pint.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER O. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager.

FRIDAY : NOVEMBER 24,

Manchuria is in the Bear's hug and
will never escape.Caypless wants to be the early bird,
and with himself and Wilcox pulling
should draw out a tasty grub.The Hope blue diamond relieves the
tired feeling of the noble lord and his
creditors.The bogey man of Kansas is an ac-
tuality while a band of convicts is
roaming over the state.If France wanted only a promise from
the Porte there would be no difficulty,
but a guarantee against prostration
is quite another matter.From the amount of noise the Home
Rulers are making, after saying they
would be self contained and "safe",
it must be that the whistle valve was
left open instead of the safety valve.Tammany should not be downcast.
King Edward VII has directed that no
sham jewelry may be worn at the
coronation. This should permit the
push to sneak in under the wing of the
Squire and be happy for a while after.Baron von Edeleishem, of the general
staff, may have been misquoted when
he declared Germany was able alone to
cope with the United States, but it
sounds like what might be expected in
the present stage of America-phobia
which is raging along the Rhine. No
American however will move that his
name be changed to Wahrheitheim.When it becomes necessary for a na-
tion to look about for ways to prevent
an accumulation of money in its vaults
its neighbors acquire a healthy respect
which is greater even than for big guns
and stoutly armored battleships. The
shrews of war are what will count in
the future, more than in the past.With all mails from the South Seas
passing this way quicker time and
more frequent trips may well be ex-
pected. The record of the Ventura's
last mail, from Sydney to London in
thirty days, from this city to New York
in ten days, is one which will be of
great advantage in holding the business
already coming this way. With mail
clerks the business of the local office
will be greatly expedited.**DEATH OF COL. BAIRD.**Once more the ranks of the Federal
officials sent down by President Mc-
Kinley has been invaded by death. Col.
John C. Baird, of Cheyenne, Wyo., the
United States District Attorney, was a
man whose practice in the Territory
where he made his home for many
years, fitted him for the service he was
called upon to perform here.He was a student, a thoughtful care-
ful investigator, one with the courage of
his convictions and the manliness to
retrace a step which experience showed
was ill advised. He was working to
familiarize himself with the conditions
here and his efforts have left their im-
print upon the records of the Federal
offices.Should the reports of the probability
of the choice of Attorney General Van
Orsdel to succeed him be well-founded,
the local courts will find in him a
worthy successor, one whose equipment
for the office is peculiarly fitting, a man
who will be a credit to the community
and the bar, and who will come here
with more than a little acquaintance
with men and conditions, through his
friendship with Senator Clark.**MACHINES FOR PLANTATIONS.**With the close of the meeting of the
Planters' Association, there is apparent
a feeling of greater ease of mind than
obtained among the men whose lines
touched those of the actual plantation
workers only in the slightest degree.
Every report which was read, and every
paper which told of the progress of
the experiments looking toward addition
to the value of cane and economy
in men and material, indicated that
there is ahead of the industry an era
of prosperity.This was shown in the remarks of H.
P. Baldwin upon the experiments being
made in the search for a perfect cane
cutter and the efforts of the planters
to secure a practicable cane cutter.
Where a machine will with eight at-
tendants do the work of thirty-six men,
and do it as well, there is an outlook
that the labor question may yet become
one of less moment than at the present
time. There are now before the plan-
ters' plant mechanical cane cutters,
but while they seem to be in the
right line they do not fill the bill. This
is always the first stage of develop-
ment and with the number of men now
working upon such inventions, for the
fact that there is substantial reward
awaiting the genius who shall solve the
problem is known everywhere, there is
little doubt but a practical machine will
be in the hands of the managers before
another crop.All the mechanical appliances which
may be added to the equipment of the
plantations are of greatest use in that
the result will be just what it has been
in every business in the world. The
men who use the machine is a better
man and a better paid man, while the
results of his effort are more beneficial
to his employer.**STEADFASTNESS OF PURPOSE.**The fight against Governor Dole has
taken on not a new phase, but a new
quality. While the same men who have
been all along fighting the executive
are prodding away still, there is a new
element promised, in that the committee
of the dominant party in national politics
may be persuaded to declare that
the course of the Governor is wrong.This is indeed a peculiar state of affairs;
that a central committee of the
party to which the governor of a ter-
ritory belongs should take it upon
itself to dictate to him in the perfor-
mance of his duty. It is on a par with
the declaration that there shall be named
for appointment no official who has
not the endorsement of the committee,
or the committee of the district in
which the applicant resides. This too,
when it is really known that there are
now in the employment of the govern-
ment men of all shades of political
faith; men who have special fitness for
their duties, and who have been en-
dorsed in some instances by the mem-
bers of the committee which passed
such a resolution.It might be well to look up the record
of President Roosevelt when the ques-
tion of machine politics is considered,
so as to see what may be accomplished
in the endeavor to prejudice Wash-
ington against the appointees of the late
President. As to appointments there is
a clear path marked out in which the
President has placed his feet, while in
the Civil Service Commission he was
one of the most strict observers of the
letter and spirit of the law that ad-
vancement must be through merit. It
is safe to say from his record that it
will go hard with the official who gov-
erns his appointments by any other
rule.There is one trait which above an-
other has distinguished the President of
the United States it is that of tenacity
of purpose. Beginning with his earliest
life he has always been governed by the
determination that he should be hon-
ored by his fellows who, seeing his
duty, did it without flinching in the
face of criticism and at the risk of de-
feat.If there was a reason for the refusal
of an extension of the session of the
Legislature, there is now reason for a
refusal to call another. Perhaps more,
for it is known that there will be such
tax collections as give promise that all
the legitimate business of the Territory
will be carried on without serious
break.Even the threats of the Home Rulers,
that they will see that no bills incurred
at this time for necessary improve-
ments, are paid by the next Legislature,
proved to have no terrors. The men
who are advancing the cash for the
works now under way showed no signs
of trepidation, they did not want to
draw back. In fact the threats of the
Home Rulers were treated with some-
thing of derision and added their morn-
ing to the mirth of the community.There are several reasons for this.
First the fatuous leaders of the at pres-
ent dominant party, take for granted
that they are to hold their place in
power. There is about a year yet to
elapse before the voting, and even now
there is a great hole in the ranks of
the Independents. There was only a
corporal's guard at the meeting of the
party to bid farewell to the delegate.
The fact is that there was no great
enthusiasm, even though it was the
time for its display. To an observer it
would appear that instead of there be-
ing any steadiness in the ranks of the
Home Rulers, there is a lack of readi-
ness to believe all that is told the people
as to the great things to be done in
the future. The people are not
afraid of the threat, for they do not be-
lieve in the power of the Home Rulers
to make good their boasts.Meanwhile business will go on as best
it may after the prentice hands of the
majority were tried upon the depart-
ments during the session. Instead of
dallying with the element of unrest the
Executive will hold steadfastly to his
course, adopted after careful consider-
ation. And in the end it will be found
that this is the kind of a course that
will command itself to the President of
the Nation, who always governs his ac-
tions by his strict sense of duty to his
people.**"DAMAGES" FOR HEATHEN GODS.**Expansion now presents the Great
Republic with another intricate moral
question. Hawaii is theoretically a
Christian State though the vast major-
ity of its inhabitants are pagans who
are contributing greatly to our welfare.
According to Chancellor Kent, the noted
law writer, the principles of Christian-
ity are silently incorporated into our
Constitution and laws. These positively
forbid the worship of any "other gods."
Heathen gods, therefore, are not enti-
tled to legal protection, nor can they
have any pecuniary value in a Chris-
tian State.But this community is suddenly called
upon to pay damages for the loss of an
assortment of Asiatic idols destroyed
in the late official conflagration. What
should be the attitude of the com-
munity towards such an extraordinary
claim? It is a novel question in our
jurisprudence. It is the law of the land
that no recovery can be had in the
courts or elsewhere for injuries suffered
in unlawful practices, or for the loss of
articles used for immoral purposes. A
burglar cannot recover damages for the
loss of the skeleton keys which he uses
in house-opening.Freedom of worship which is guar-
anteed by the Constitution does not per-
mit the offering of human sacrifices or
promiscuous polytheism if the Ten
Commandments are a part of our com-
mon law. The worshipping of idols is
called "heathenism" and that is a rite
which Anglo-Saxon civilization regards
with the same hatred that the New
England farmer regards "skunks under
the barn."We must look, therefore, with sus-
picion on attempts to obtain damages
for the loss of heathen gods, for it
tends to impair the purity of our noble
jurisprudence. Governor Dole and the
entire community have permitted our
fair Islands to be overrun with these
alien and insidious deities, after the
manner of the growth of lantana. We
have virtually endorsed "heathenism,"
because it is a necessary incident of
our prosperity, and are morally bound
to protect it, though it is a violation of
our common law. Little did the Puritan
know.All the mechanical appliances which
may be added to the equipment of the
plantations are of greatest use in that
the result will be just what it has been
in every business in the world. The
men who use the machine is a better
man and a better paid man, while the
results of his effort are more beneficial
to his employer.Fathers imagine that the exigencies of
Progress would compel their descendants
to recognize the legality of claims
for lost, destroyed or stolen idols. To
admit these claims may be a denial of
our glorious heritage of Monotheism;
it looks like a compromise with the
Devil.This is, however, a practical matter,
and the good Dr. Benjamin Franklin
has furnished an excellent example of
a way of meeting the issue. During
the Colonial period, the Quakers of
Pennsylvania refused to fight or aid in
carrying on wars, and in the Colonial
Assembly they refused to vote for mil-
itary supplies. When the Indians at-
tacked their brethren on the frontier,
they were in great distress on account
of these principles. Dr. Franklin sug-
gested that they should vote for flour,
shoes and "grains," and "supplies."
The authorities, he said, would interpret
"grains" to mean grains of powder and
"supplies" to mean ammunition generally.
The vote in accordance with this
suggestion was at once made.The Ket On Fui Kon" claim before
the Fire Commissioners, for damaged,
burnt and singed idols, should be modi-
fied to read as: "A claim for Damages
to Emblems of Oriental Faith." In
this way our Chinese fellow citizens
will be compensated, and the common
law of the Great Republic will not be
violated.**NO TARIFF TINKERING.**There is more than passing interest in
the announcement that it has been de-
cided by the leaders of Congress and
the President that there shall be no
tariff tinkering at this session. Fur-
ther it must be taken as of weight
that the Philadelphia Chamber of Com-
merce would have none of the Reci-
procity Congress which is now meeting
at the capital, for the purpose doubt-
less of raising capital for the advoca-
tes of that plan for extensions of trade.It would mean much for the timid
ones of this Territory if there was re-
moved from in front of them the bug-
aboos of reciprocity in sugar with Cuba.
This has been talked of and magnified
until there seems to be a fear that if
Congress shall even talk of a close relation
with Cuba, there will follow only
distress to local industries. That this
is making too much of the matter will
be seen by a little investigation. The
members of Congress are not going to
give to the new Republic a start in life
without corresponding advantages.
These are not in sight. The Island has
nothing to offer in return for the pro-
posed concessions and the result will be
that it will be many years before there
is a turning over of our system of taxation
for the purpose of giving any set of
holders of securities further divi-
dends.It cannot be said that the case of
Cuba is on all fours with that of these
islands twenty-five years ago. Then
there was urgent need of the product of
this country upon the Pacific Coast.
There was in return a trade which
meant much to the growers of the
Golden State and thus the treaty of
reciprocity was urged by both parties
and proved of inestimable benefit to the
people on both sides of the question.
In the case of Cuba there is no trade
which will not come to the United
States in any event and there seems to
be little enough which the country may
hope to send there for several years
except machinery. There is no established
government to guarantee that the
advantages will exist until there has
been a complete establishment of trade
on the part of the United States, which
is a great disadvantage.The Longshoremen's Union is said to be
contemplating taking part in politi-
cals under the name of Longshoremen's
Labor Union party. Their object is to
protect the waterfronters from Asiatic
labor, and will be especially aimed at
Japanese.H. J. Nolte, the Fort street restaur-
ateur, and his daughter, Miss Rika
Nolte, returned to Honolulu yesterday
in the Ventura, the former, after a long
absence in Germany, where he
went for the benefit of his health. He
returns much improved.

The Wilder Steamship Company is

busily engaged in the rat crusade.

Since Saturday poison has been dis-
tributed in the nooks and crannies of
the wharf, and now rat traps will be
placed at different places to make life
miserable for the poor rodents.The ruins of Kaumakapili Church
were sold at auction Saturday morning
to a Chinese contractor named Pang
Chong. He paid \$2,725 for the struc-
ture, and is under obligation to cart
away all the brick within four months.

Mrs. Jared G. Smith, wife of the

chief of the United States Agricultural

Station, accompanied by her son Wal-
ter, and her mother, Mrs. Julia Wer-
ner, arrived yesterday from New South
Wales, and will take up their residence
at the station.An order went into effect on the
Rapid Transit on Monday to the effect
that while on duty on front platforms
motormen shall not talk to passengers.
If a passenger desires information the
motorman is to signal the conductor
forward, and the information will be
imparted for a few days en route.Surveyor of the Port Spear has been
notified that hereafter the crews of
American vessels coming from the
Orient to the Coast via Honolulu must
be mustered in this port, and not at San
Francisco, as has been the rule
heretofore. The penalty for the neglect
of this rule is as high as \$400.The Board of Health has received
reports for October from a few of the
outside physicians. In the Hana district,
Maui, and Hamakua district, Hawaii,
the rains have improved the general
health of the community. In North
Hilo the heavy rains following a long
dry spell has had the effect of starting
a few fever cases. In Hilo and Olaa
health conditions generally are reported
good.At the special meeting of the line
officers of the National Guard held last
night the date for the competitive prize
drill was definitely fixed for April 27th.
The change was made to allow all com-
panies ample time to drill for the cup,
and for that reason it was agreed that
Washington's birthday, February 22,
would be too early. The drill is to be
held in the afternoon and the Hilo
company will take part.With electric cars running from Ma-
noa valley to Kailhi the city is taking
on a metropolitan aspect as well as
offices and dwellings.R. C. L. Perkins and S. G. Wilder
are scouring Leilehua for entomolog-
ical specimens.Captain McPhail, of the Bithel, has
received news from the Coast that he
is now the father of a girl.Another lot of rails and railroad mate-
rial was taken from the Claudine by the
small schooner Rob Roy, which will
bring it to Fubus, where it is to be used
for the new tramway at that place.It is reassuring that farmers of the
Bryan class, who buy fancy stock, do
not have to grow straw stack whiskers,
cheer a wisp of hay and say "By Gum,"

or the classic features and eloquent

language might be lost to future genera-
tions.

222 C. L. WIGHT, President.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they
want to—but simply because they
must.They complain of a bad taste in the
mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the
stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness,
headache, heartburn and what not.Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laing,
Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubledwith dyspepsia for a number of years and
took medicine that did me no good. I was
advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla
which I did, and it put my bowels in perfect
condition, gave me strength and energy and
made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the prom-
ise. Beware of substitutes. Buy
Hood's and only Hood's.**BUSINESS CARDS.**LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law
and Notary Public, P. O. Box 734, Ho-
nolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sta.H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hon-
olulu, H. I.F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Hon-
olulu, Hawaiian Islands.LEWERS & COOKE.—Robert Lewers,
J. L. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke, Import-
ers and dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLUL

VAN ORSDEL TO SUCCEED COL. BAIRD

Wyoming Is in the Field at Once.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—When the cabinet met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Attorney General Knox announced to President Roosevelt the death in Colorado of United States District Attorney John C. Baird, of Honolulu. Further than the mere announcement there was no discussion regarding his successor but when he left the White House Mr. Knox said he should probably take the matter up as soon as convenient. It is doubtful however whether this can be done before the convening of Congress. The President has already made it known that he intends to make no further important appointments to office, as far as it can be avoided, till Congress meets. Thus he will save the trouble of making an extra appointment after Congress convenes for the law prescribes that recess appointments can hold only as long as Congress is not in session.

Furthermore Mr. J. J. Dunne, the assistant district attorney at Honolulu, has been acting district attorney for some time, and as far as anything the Department knows, quite satisfactorily. Mr. Baird was appointed in the year 1900 and, as his term was far from expiring, there were no applicants here for his place. It is clear that the President can not select a successor till he can hear from some of those in authority in Hawaii.

The only candidate who has come to the front so far is Attorney General J. A. Van Orsdel of Wyoming. He has the support of Senator Warren who is now here hard at work and most probably will win the appointment.

Within a couple of weeks it is expected that some of the prominent Republicans will be back here or will be heard from. There is every evidence of lively times for the territory during the approaching session of Congress. While ex-Queen Liliuokalani is coming to this country to make a visit in Boston and then to spend the remainder of the winter in Washington, chiefly for reasons of its being a pleasant residence town, there is no doubt here that she will seek compensation from Congress for being deprived of the crown lands. Such legislation is not, perhaps, quite as hopeless as will be Delegate Wilcox's efforts to secure statehood for the Territory, which efforts are already being advertised here to some extent. It is hardly necessary to say to the enlightened people of the territory that there is no prospect of statehood for Hawaii for many years, at least till one of the two leading parties have gained sure control of local affairs, and then not for some years. But there is little chance of any territory gaining statehood at this session of Congress, although Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are already pressing vigorously for such legislation.

The stir over Delegate Wilcox's aspirations to be governor of Hawaii, as voiced in a petition sent here some time ago, has completely subsided. The conferences that Secretary Cooper and other prominent men of the territory held with the government officials gave the latter light on the situation and attempts to start idle rumors like the one that Gov. Dole intended to resign are unavailing.

The case of Lieut. Howell, U. S. A., who married a Honolulu girl, and who was court-martialed in the Philippines for drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal from the service, is still with Secretary of War Root, and probably will not be acted upon for several days. When Secretary Cooper was here he took up the matter with the Acting Secretary of War, Col. Sanger, but on the return of Mr. Root, Col. Sanger passed it on to him. Mr. Root for two weeks has been very busy at his residence in this city preparing his annual report and has given almost no attention to other matters. He will pass upon the verdict of the court-martial and then report to the President. It is recognized that the offense is a grave one, as Lieut. Howell was on duty. No indication is given as to whether leniency will be shown him.

While Acting Governor Cooper's report was in proof weeks ago and was given to the public in the States over a week ago, it probably will not be printed in pamphlet form for some time. There has been considerable delay in getting proofs of the illustrations for the report. Some interesting pictures in a pamphlet, entitled "The Hawaiian Islands," prepared by the territorial authorities and printed by the Press Publishing Company in San Francisco, were to be included in the report, besides a large number of photographs brought by Mr. Cooper. However, the cuts were sent to Washington by freight, instead of by express, and there has been so much delay that they can not be gotten into the report, as it looks now.

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation, advance proofs of which have been furnished the press, state that there are sixty-four vessels in Hawaii with a total tonnage of 47,149. The arrival here of a few members from the far west and from the Pacific coast indicates a strong sentiment there in favor of a subsidy bill for shipping this winter, but for subsidies chiefly on tonnage and not on speed, whereby much of the benefit of the measure would go to shipping on the Pacific. A subsidy on speed would give much of the appropriation to the fast Atlantic liners, plying between New York and



THE LATE COL. J. C. BAIRD.

ENVER, Colo., Nov. 7.—Colonel J. C. Baird, for twenty years an attorney at Cheyenne, died this afternoon at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. G. Case, 1537 York street. He was fifty years of age. His death was due to nervous prostration. He was appointed United States Attorney for Hawaii and took office August, 1900.

Col. Baird has been in ill health for some time and within the past year has been compelled twice to take a trip to the Coast. He was affected nervously, and suffered great pain. On his most recent visit he was accompanied by his son, Byron K. Baird, who, upon seeing his father's condition, returned and is now in the city. It is understood the interment will be in Cheyenne.

John C. Baird was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1852. He was educated in the

Philadelphia and European ports.

The annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General says that during the last fiscal year the reorganization of the mail transportation service in Hawaii was completed on the lines followed by the mail service in the states. The cost of the Hawaiian mail service up to July 1 last was paid out of the special appropriation provided thereto but since that time it has been included in the general appropriations for carrying the mail.

The Assistant Postmaster General gives the following summary of the mail service in the Territory of Hawaii as it existed July 1 last: There were twenty-four star routes with an aggregate length of 472.80 miles, on which the annual travel amounts to 129,136.8 miles, at a cost to the government, under existing contracts, of \$16,889. There are eleven steamboat routes in the Territory, over which mail is carried, the aggregate length of these routes being 3,643 miles and the annual travel 208,520 miles when carrying mails for the government. This service costs the government \$35,160. There are also two railroads in Hawaii on which mail is carried, these two routes being 81.28 miles long and the annual pay by the government for this service, \$3,474.1. There are twenty mail messenger routes in the Territory with an aggregate length of 151.97 miles; this service costing the government \$6,114 annually.

Summing up the Department shows that there are fifty-seven mail routes of all kinds in the Territory, with an aggregate length of 4,349.05 miles and that the cost of all this transportation of mail in Hawaii each year costs \$60,617.71. It is plain that the postal business in the Territory must be very heavy to prevent a large annual deficit. The Department states that such mail requisitions as were made during the past year for mail equipment for Hawaii were promptly filled. Orders have been issued for material for the manufacture of an additional quantity of distinctive equipment for the Philippine Islands.

The following statement about ocean mail contracts, of interest to Hawaii, is made by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. W. S. Shallenberger: "On November 1, 1900, there went into effect a contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mail from San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, calling at Honolulu, Pago Pago and Auckland once every three weeks during a period of ten years. This service is performed in American-built steamships, complying with the requirements of the act of congress of March 2, 1891, and these steamers being larger and faster than those formerly carrying such mails, the time from San Francisco to Sydney has been reduced from twenty-five days to twenty-one days."

"There are now in operation six contract routes for ocean mail service, under the act of 1891, at a cost of \$145,988 per annum, five of them being on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. On May 18, 1901, a domestic contract took effect for service by the Oceanic Steamship Line between San Francisco and Honolulu, one round trip every three weeks. Negotiations are now pending which it is expected will result in placing postal clerks on all the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Line which ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, for the purpose of assorting the mail while in transit in either direction. This will avoid delays in the terminal postoffices and facilitate the prompt delivery and dispatch of mail upon the arrival of the steamers at terminal points."

"Attention is invited to the fact that this department has no contract for direct mail service between the Pacific

U.S. DISTRICT ATT'Y BAIRD DEAD

FAULT IN PLANTING

Expert's Remedy for Pineapple Blight.

1 electric lamp fixtures.....	11.50
60 set bed boards.....	87.50
Timber.....	121.00
1 brick hearth.....	35.00
1 arch.....	17.50

\$764.75
Commissioner Testa inquired of the representative of the Association who was on the stand as to what dispensation his heathen god represented. The Chinese looked wise for a minute, gazed inquiringly at the inquisitor and then said he did not know what his specialty was.

The Association claims to have a membership of about 3,000 persons.

FAST TIME FOR THE BRITISH MAILS

NEW YORK, November 8.—When the Cunard liner Umbria sails this morning she will carry a batch of mail matter that arrived in San Francisco last Monday on the steamship Ventura from Sydney and Auckland. It will be the speediest delivery ever accomplished, more than half way around the globe, by steam at sea and steam on land, and steam at sea again in less than thirty days.

The New York Central Railroad will deliver the mail bags on board the Cunarder within five minutes of her sailing time this morning, and the steamship will have the letters in the London post-office on the morning of November 16th. The extreme distance from Melbourne to London, by way of San Francisco and New York, is 15,265 miles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Word was received today at the New York Central-Railway offices from Spreckels & Co. of San Francisco, who own and operate the Oceanic Steamship Company, that the British government had ordered it to carry the Australian-London mail from now on. Later in the day a dispatch was received from the same company stating it had also got from the French government a contract for transporting mail from Tahiti, which is the chief port of all the French possessions among the Pacific islands.

Both of these new contracts are the result of the record breaking trip made by the mail in two trials made over the American route. Up to last August it has been taken by way of the Suez canal to Brindisi and from there to London by rail, the trip taking thirty-five days. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, was elated over the dispatches from San Francisco. He is of the opinion that his mail trial will be the cause of much passenger traffic by this route.

It is in many cases without question due to improper preparation of the slips in planting, and judging from the plant you sent in for examination. The trouble in this case seems to be due to the malady which we have termed "tangle root," a figure of which was given in a paper of mine in the Year Book for 1895. This condition of the pineapple, where the roots are deflected by the subtending leaves and grow around the stock instead of into the soil, is an accompaniment of pineapple blight and seems to be a symptom of that disease.

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PLANTERS MEETING

The Closing Session is Taken Up With Reading of Reports.

(Continued from last issue.)

**Ultra-Marine
BLUE
With Aluminum
Trimmings**

This is the new color of our store front.

Whether you admire it or not, does not interest us.

We are pleased that you noticed it.

That is what it is there for.

Do you realize that another year has rolled around, and that Christmas is almost here again?

We are going to do all we can to make it pleasant for you.

You may feel poor, from the fact that your income has been somewhat reduced, owing to the non-receipt of your sugar dividends.

However, you will make your usual holiday gifts, and perhaps a few more, than you did last year.

No doubt you will be more judicious in your selections, but your friends and yourself will enjoy Christmas just as much as ever.

Our stock of goods is arriving daily, and the assortment will be better than ever.

We are making some changes in the arrangement of our store, which will interest you, and the many novel articles that will be displayed, will surprise you.

We will announce, in a few days, when we will be ready for your inspection, and ask you to keep watch of our announcements here.

W.W. Diamond & Co.
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
53-55-57 King St.

KOMEL
Made from the pure juice of the
Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the
CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,
LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT

a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

6012 President

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY

the undersigned John D Paris ad-

ministrator of the estate of Lukin Kuaimoku deceased late of South

Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of

Hawaii, to all creditors of the deceased

to present their claims against the said

estate, duly authenticated with proper

vouchers, if any exist, even if the

claim is secured by a mortgage upon

real estate, to him either at his place

of residence at Kealakekua, South

Kona, Island and Territory aforesaid

or at the office of Andrews Peirce &

Andrade, attorneys for said adminis-

trator, Stangenwald building Honolu-

lu, Oahu.

That if such claims be not presented

within six (6) months from the first

publication of this notice or within six (6) months from the day they fall due

they shall be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu October 25, 1901

J. D. PARIS

Administrator of the Estate of Lu-

kin Kuaimoku, Deceased

Oct 25, Nov 1, & 11 22

President Roosevelt will visit the

Pacific Coast next summer according

to the announcement of President

Wheeler of California University

Whether he will continue on to Hawaii is not stated in the dispatches.

We are along fairly well de-

livered cane to the works with teams while we were raising cane near the mill, but when we extended our cultivation into distant fields beyond the gulches we encountered loss and hard work, particularly so in rainy times. There was still beyond several hundred acres of good cane land so far away it would not pay to cultivate if the cane had to be transported to the mill by mule and horse teams. So much thought was given to transportation. Finally we heard that coal, ore, wood and other things were being transported by a wire cable system over a rough country where no other known contrivance would or could work. So we decided to try 1,000 feet of cable. Our ignorance made bungling work of it at the start, but we thought ourselves quite successful in its trial. Some practical men came to see it work, and encouragingly declared: "If it worked 1,000 feet it would work 10,000 or any distance." We believing the same, ordered for our next crop cables of sufficient length to land our most distant cane at the works without further handling. We gradually learned how to use it, and are now able to transport on the wire all our cane grown above the works. We were much encouraged when we were able to send down from our most distant field ten clarifiers per day. Now double that amount is our smallest day's work, and on our most favorable lines four clarifiers per hour is not unusual to be transported by one cable.

Comparisons as to the efficiency and cheapness of the different methods of cane transportation is hardly worth naming, as all plantations differ in the lay of their lands, the location of their works. A deficiency of water and other causes forces some plantations to adopt one method and others another method. Some plantations combine two of the above methods to good advantage. Where a railroad runs along the lower part of the plantation to the works, cane from all parts of the plantation can be dropped into the cars from a wire cable, or from a flume if water is available. This is all that it seems prudent to say at this time upon cane transportation. Now comes

CANE HANDLING.

"Cane handling," I presume, is intended to include all labor required to move the cane after it is cut to, and place it in, cars, wagons, flumes and upon the wire cables, which convey it to the works.

This is done altogether by man or horse power. We have had some experience loading cane upon cars, wagons, flumes and the wire cable. We have heard complaints made about the hard and costly work, loading cane on cars, wagons, wire cables, and packing cane to flumes. At our last year's meeting considerable was said about the hard work complained of in loading cane cars, almost impossible to have it done save by contract. Not having any hard work complained of in loading cane cars on our Island, we said nothing, believing as we did that the large plantations where irrigation was used, more rapid work was required and a different method had been adopted than any we were acquainted with. We knew nothing to the contrary until we received a picture showing how they load sugar cane on cars in these Islands. It the picture shows truly, the cane is loaded upon cars by being packed on the shoulders of men, who walk up a plank and drop it on the car. This is indeed hard work. The man weighing 150 lbs. taking up a 50-lb. bundle of cane, in reality he takes up 200 lbs., including his own weight drops 50 lbs. on the car and returns with 150. If this is kept up all day he possibly loads ten tons of cane, and in so doing he has taken up forty tons of matter, left the ten tons of cane, and returned thirty tons to the starting point and travelled while doing it from five miles to fifteen, depending upon how far the cane is from the car. This may truly be reckoned hard work.

We pursued a different method of loading cane with cane eighteen years ago, and presume it is used to a slight extent yet. We loaded the cane upon sleds in the field where it was, drove the team by the side of the car and hoisted the cane upon the car by a horse, 800 lbs. or more at a lift. There was no hard work for man or horse by this method. The horse did the packing from the field and the lifting at the car. The expense for loading one ton of cane was near 10 cents, with no hard work for man or beast.

When we commenced experimenting with the trolley system, the cane was packed and hung on the wire by the men in 100-lb. bundles. This was slow, costly and hard work. As our knowledge of working the wire increased more cane was required, so we used the sled. One sled, two horses and driver would take as much cane to the wire at once as fourteen men. This eliminated all hard work save to lift the bundles onto the sleds. Even that was not over as the bundles were yet light.

Having improvement on the brain and sled heavy to haul, we tried a low-wheeled wagon. This proved a big improvement as it doubled the efficiency of the team and its driver, so we dropped the sleds, using only the wagon. After deciding just what kind of a wagon was best for the purpose, we ordered

six from San Francisco. They are now here, and up to requirements. As the hard work of cane packing was now over we increased the weight of the bundles gradually to 125, 150, 200 and 250 lbs. The advantage of sending down large bundles is there is not so many trolleys to pack back, and a 300-lb. bundle is no more likely to meet with an accident on its way down than a 100-lb. bundle. When we adopted the 250-lb. bundle we ran against a snag, as the bundles were now too heavy for two men to lift upon the wagon. Objections were honestly made by the workmen against the weight and some of the laborers threatened to leave rather than continue to lift such heavy weight. Being thus brought to a sudden stop so far as increasing the weight of bundles were concerned, and the prospect of being forced back to the 200-lb. bundle produced in us serious thought. This forced the invention of a travelling crane for lifting the bundles onto the wagon. It is pushed about the field by two horses and guided by one man to any point the wagon stops for a load. Six men and two horses now had the wagon with any weight of bundles up to 250 lbs. This has eliminated all heavy lifting loading the wagons and they are more rapidly loaded than twelve men formerly did it, and they then worked hard.

The next point requiring improvement was the crane from the wagon to the cable. It took now too many men. So we constructed a contrivance to hoist the bundles from the wagon, and operated it by a horse. Adding the horse

displaced four men. This improvement has proved very satisfactory, requiring less labor and doing more rapid work. This trolley system is more easily changed from one field to another than flumes or railroads. It works equally well in wet or dry weather, with water or without. A rough country only requires sufficient grade to work the system effectively over it.

Our Mr. Albert Horner, who has been the principal actor in working up this system, is getting up a pamphlet from which more information about it may be gathered than is here stated.

JNO. M. HORNER.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE Hawaiian Planters' Association

completed its labors yesterday

and most of those from the other

islands who attended the sessions left

last evening for their homes on the island

and boats which delayed their sailing for several hours. The morning session

was devoted to the secret discussion of

the labor situation and other matters

which will not be made public. Part

of the afternoon session also was held

closed doors, but before adjourning the

meeting was thrown open to the public.

Several reports were read from the committees appointed for that purpose.

These were upon machinery, experiment

station, and these were freely discussed.

H. P. Baldwin led in a discussion

on fertilizers. A vote of thanks to

President Schaefer was passed, and

resolutions upon the death of the late

Hugh Morrison, a member of the Associa-

tion, were passed as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty

God to call from our midst Mr. Hugh

Morrison, late manager of the Hawaiian

Sugar Company, on the Island of Kauai,

a valuable and esteemed member

of this association, be it

Resolved, that the members of this

association deeply deplore the death

of Mr. Morrison, and keenly feel his

loss, and desire to extend to his widow

their heartfelt sympathy and condole-

nce, and be it further

Resolved, that an engrossed copy of

this resolution be prepared and signed

by the proper officers of the associa-

tion and forwarded to Mrs. Morrison.

The report on forestry was presented

by Mr. Forbes. It reads:

Kukuhiae, Hamakua,

Hawaii, November 1, 1901.

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association,

Honolulu, T. H.:

Gentlemen:—In submitting for your consideration the following remarks on forestry, it seems to me at this particular time more necessary than ever to direct your attention to the ever lessening area of natural forest on our Island group.

Since the latter end of April this year, some of the Islands have suffered from I may say an unprecedented drought; while the districts of Hamakua and Kohala, in Hawaii, with which I am most closely in touch, have probably been victims to a greater extent than any other.

The result is that to date approximately some thirty thousand acres of healthy and partly denuded forest, as well as other crops, have been fire swept. Although both brains and money were expended on this resolution, it has yet to be proven, although I doubt not there are an endless variety, as well as trees and undergrowth shrubs useful for their gums and resins.

Apart from the value of forest as a timber producer we have on the Islands been more accustomed to look at it from the agriculturist's view—its bearing on the moderating of temperature, shelter to crops and adjustment of or regulating water supply, without which our main industry would be poor indeed.

Respectfully yours,

D. FORRES,

Chairman of Committee on Forestry

Halawa, Kohala, Hawaii.

November 8, 1901.

D. FORRES, Esq., Chairman Committee on Forestry

Halawa, Kohala, Hawaii.

November 8, 1901.

D. FORRES, Chairman of Committee on Forestry

Halawa, Kohala, Hawaii.

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D. FORRES, Chairman Committee on Forestry

Halawa, Kohala, Hawaii.

November 8, 1901.

D. FORRES, Chairman Committee on Forestry

PLANTERS' MEETING.

(Continued on Page 6)

nated of its virgin trees, takes their place, is too altogether ridiculous to take any notice of. The third and last cause is, of course, the ravages of roaming cattle. It certainly does not take them very long, when confined to a limited area of virgin forest, to beat and trample down the ferns, vines and other under-brush, and in a very short time produce a fine park like landscape, with about fifty or so trees left standing to the acre, which act as a fair shelter for animals, but that is all, for with the under-growth of the virgin forest gone, and the closely eaten grass only remaining, we have an ideal waterproof carpet, from which the rain, as it falls, quickly runs off into the ravines, and when the rainstorm is over, so is the supply of water, which under natural conditions would last some time and be given off gradually.

To sum up, the energetic extending cane area sugar planter should be compelled to plant at least five trees for every one he cuts down. The homestead should be located on open country where there are no trees, and be compelled to plant a given number, according to the acreage he takes up. The rancher and his cattle should be forever removed from all lands having a semblance of forest left, and confined to the open country, and he also would plant groves of trees for shade for his animals. Finally, everyone who has the good and prosperity of these Islands at heart should plant trees in ravines and any waste place wherever found. By such means sufficient water would be assured to the householders, and moister to the agriculturist, who depends entirely on an adequate supply of water to grow his crops and to supply him with comfort and even existence.

At considerable private expense tree planting and in a small way forest preservation has been practiced here in Koloa for many years. The efforts of the pioneers in this good work is apparent today. Not only have their homes been beautified, but ravines and waste places give ample testimony of the good work done, and being steadily done.

I regret to say this practice is not as general as it might be, and no great or beneficial results will ever be accomplished until this practice becomes universal and national.

Allow me to again urge the necessity of immediate steps being taken to make forest preservation, re-foresting and tree planting generally a national issue. In order to get the public interested I would suggest the formation of an Arbor Day Society, in every district on these Islands.

The report on the experiment station was presented by Mr. C. F. Eckardt, director of the station. It reads:

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 1901

To the President, Officers and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, H. T.:

Gentlemen—Your committee on the Experimental Station beg to submit the following report:

During the last part of 1900, a suitable building was erected on the grounds of the Experiment Station and thoroughly equipped under the direction of Mr. R. E. Blouin, for the execution of all kinds of chemical work. As regards, size and arrangement, this laboratory has many advantages over the quarters formerly occupied on Nuuanu street, and investigations of a chemical nature have been greatly facilitated.

The nature and amount of work performed during the past year is shown in the following summary:

LABORATORY WORK.

Samples analyzed for plantations—

1—Soils: Agricultural Method 9
Aspartic Acid Method 50
2—Fertilizers 19
3—Sugars 6
4—Cane juices 4
5—Syrups and molasses 4
6—Waters 12

Total 276

Samples analyzed for Experiment Station:

1—Soils 24
2—Fertilizers 15
3—Cane: Organic matter, nitrogen and ash 40
4—Juice 45
5—Cane ash: Partial analyses 5
Complete analyses 8

Total 168

Miscellaneous samples analyzed

Total number of samples analyzed 449

The number of fertilizer samples received by the laboratory for analysis has been more than double number received during the previous year. Allowing a margin of 0.3 of one per cent for each ingredient, a comparison of the analytical results of the laboratory with the guarantees of manufacturers would indicate a shortage equivalent to about \$11,000. It was estimated last year that the deficit was in the neighborhood of \$12,000, the calculation being based on less than one-half of the number of fertilizers that have been analyzed this year. This would indicate an improvement in the quality of fertilizers that have been put on the market with guarantees.

Field Work—Tests are being conducted with the ratoons from the varieties of cane planted in June, 1898. Of the thirteen varieties originally planted and which were discussed at some length in the report of the Experiment Station for 1900, three have been omitted from the stubble. The Rose Bamboo ratoons were cut for seed and the Fiji Purple and Demerara No. 14 varieties were cut back last December owing to rust, leaving Dem. No. 74 and White Bamboo to be taken off in April or May, 1901, and compared with tests reported at the last meeting of the Association.

The following varieties have been planted during the past year to be taken off in 1902.

Cavendish, GeeGow, Bangan, Badilla, Sacuri, Otaheite, Salangore, Tibboe Mind, La. Striped, La. Purple, Striped Singapore, Big Ribbon, White Bamboo, Yellow Calabonia, Yellow Bamboo, Demerara Nos. 17, H. T. 74, G. Queensland Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

The varieties which are being grown for seed cane are: Rapap, Dark Bamboo, Daniel Dupont, and Big Tana.

For the new varieties which have been received during the past year, the Experiment Station is indebted to R. E. Blouin, A. Koebel, E. Hartman and W. C. Stubbs.

The planting tests started on June 29, 1900, by Dr. Maxwell will not mature until April or May, 1902, when the re-

sults of these tests will be compared with the old series of tests reported in last year's statement. These experiments were started to observe the results of planting eyes at varying distances from each other, and to note the effect of using different quantities of seed in the row. Lahaina and Rose Bamboo canes will be compared in these tests, the manner of planting being as follows:

Two continuous canes in row.
One continuous cane in row.
One eye per six inches.
One eye per twelve inches.
One eye per eighteen inches.
On July 27th of this year six rows of Lahaina cane were planted by Mr. Blouin to observe the effects of stripping. These experiments will be treated in the following manner:

No stripping.
One stripping in May, 1902.
Two stripplings, one in March, the other in October, 1902.

Three stripplings, one in March, one in August, and one in November, 1902.

A series of irrigation experiments are in progress, the object being to note the effect of different volumes of water applied at varying intervals. These tests were started in June of this year by Mr. Blouin, and are as follows:

Pour rows are receiving 3 inches of water per week.
Three rows, 2 inches per week.
Three rows, 1 inch per week.
Three rows, 3 inches every 2 weeks.
Three rows, 2 inches every two weeks.

These experiments are being conducted with both Lahaina and Rose Bamboo varieties.

Another series of irrigation tests to observe the action of salt on cane are being undertaken in another part of the field. These are divided into four plots, and are irrigated with water containing:

50 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.
100 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.
150 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.
200 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.

A plot of Rose Bamboo and another of Lahaina cane were planted in the latter part of last February, to be taken off in February, 1902, the object of the experiment being to note the yield of sugar in the respective varieties after one year's growth.

Twenty-six plots are devoted to a study of fertilizers, and cover a variety of tests. Through the application of varying quantities of the different fertilizer ingredients, results will be reached to indicate the most suitable forms and economical mixtures. These experiments will also involve a laboratory study as to the amounts of the elements that have been taken up by the cane on the various plots.

During the past year quantities of seed cane representing eleven varieties were distributed among thirty plantations, following a circular letter addressed to plantation managers in regard to results or varieties tested.

Respectfully submitted,
C. F. ECKART,
J. P. COOKE,
W. M. GIFFARD,
AUG AHRENS.

The report on manufacture is as follows:

To the President, Trustees and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association:

Gentlemen—Your committee on sugar manufacture submits the following report.

In modern factories nine roller mills provided with Krajewsky crushers or other equally efficient apparatus for preparing the cane, are now being adopted. It is well known that different varieties of cane vary in milling qualities, some parting with their juices more readily than others, and there is often a great difference in the fiber and sugar contents from fields—especially if the land is rolling—where the same variety of cane is grown.

It is usually considered that with mills as described, a good extraction approximates 88 per cent of the total sugar in the cane. For the purpose of comparing the influence of the fiber and sucrose content of the cane on the extraction, and assuming that the analysis of the bagasse, in all cases, is as follows: Sucrose 5 per cent, fiber 46 per cent, the following table has been prepared:

	Fiber in cane.	10	11	12	13
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	
15 per cent, Ext'n	.93 25	92.56	91.87	91.18	
15 per cent, Extr'n	.92 50	92.06	91.33	90.78	
15 per cent, Extr'n	.91 69	91.50	90.79	90.78	
15 per cent, Extr'n	.90 84	90.90	89.15		

The difference of the increased fiber content in the cane will be found in actual practice to have a greater effect in preventing the extraction of the juice than that given in the above table.

"In Louisiana, the difference between 10 per cent and 12 per cent of fiber in the cane reduces its value 6 per cent from an extraction point of view."

"La. Planter, Nov. 24, 1900.

It will be apparent that a mill grinding cane containing 12 per cent sugar and 13 per cent fiber, and obtaining an extraction of 89.15 per cent, will be doing better work than a mill grinding cane of 16 per cent sugar and 10 per cent fiber and obtaining an extraction of 93.25 per cent.

Maceration—The advantages of maceration in the extraction of sugar from the cane are now recognized in all sugar cane countries, but this system is not yet used to such an extent in these Islands as at the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company's estates in Fiji and Queensland.

In all cases where the juice approximates a purity of 90 per cent a dilution of from 10 to 15 per cent may be used to advantage, and if the sucrose content of the cane is high, a dilution of from 20 to 25 per cent will be found profitable, provided the bagasse furnishes sufficient fuel for the requirements of the factory. If water not exceeding a temperature of 105 F. is used, the greater part of the impurities extracted by the maceration water will be removed in clarifying.

Diffusion—The diffusion process is not popular as a means of extracting sugar from cane, on account of the cost of fuel, and also because the long exposure of the cane to water of high temperature extracts more than by the milling process, of the pectinins (gums) and nitrogenous substances (amids), which cannot be removed by the ordinary processes of clarification, and consequently interfere with the recovery of the sugar; this is more noticeable in canes having juice of low purity.

Clarification—The Deming system is now most in favor with planters making sugar for refineries. Mr. Princen Geerligs of Java says of superheating: "From a chemical point of view superheating stands in no respects behind the usual defecation process, whilst the mechanical advantages are many."

Evaporation—The concentration of the clarified and settled or filtered juice should be performed as rapidly as possible, and this is now accomplished in modern factories by means of the L'Blie Evaporators.

Filtration—As much of the impurities are precipitated in concentrating the juice, filtering the syrup, particularly if the juice has been superheated, would be of advantage as it would remove many of these impurities.

Crystallization—In order to get the best results from impure juices in boiling to grain, the vacuum pan should have ample heating surface, well distributed, so that "the circulation is systematized and defined into unconflicting currents, from the peripheral extremities toward the center, whereby the essential momentum of circulation can be established."

Crystallizers are now in use in several factories in these Islands. A report was presented by Mr. Goodale of the work accomplished by Mr. Johnson, chemist for the Waialua Agricultural Company.

A report of the investigations of Mr. Princen Geerligs in Java on crystallizer work has already been brought to your attention by Mr. Geo. Ross in the September number of the Planter's Monthly.

Drying Sugars—Water driven centrifugal machines are growing in favor, and have many advantages over the belt driven machines. Granulators are used only in a few factories.

Preservation of Sugar in Storage or Transit—Cleanliness in all departments, careful clarification of the juice and watchfulness to prevent incipient fermentation in the sugar house, this and careful drying of the sugar before packing, will usually be found sufficient to prevent deterioration. It has been suggested to disinfect the packing material and to protect the sugar as much as possible from moisture by suitable covering, when stored or in transit. It has been found that the alkalinity of sugar does not affect its keeping qualities.

Utilization of Waste Products—The value of press cake as a fertilizer has already been brought to your attention in the report on Manufacture of 1899.

Bagasse as Fuel—Excellent results have been obtained by burning the bagasse in furnaces of the Dutch oven type, having step ladder grate bars. The value of bagasse as it comes from the mills as compared with good coal is as follows:

2.34 tons of bagasse, containing 42.50 per cent moisture equals one ton of coal.
4.17 tons of bagasse, containing 51 per cent of moisture, equals one ton of coal.
"Mr. Hubert Edson of Louisiana proposes to use the heat of the chimney gases to dry the bagasse before using, and in this way effect a saving of 15 per cent in its fuel value.

The process of making paper from bagasse at a large mill in Texas is described in the Louisiana Planter of October 5: "Eight million pounds of paper were made from 40,000,000 pounds of bagasse. The paper sells at 2 cents per pound, making the value of this product \$16,000. The cost of manufacture is not given, but that it pays is shown by the fact that mills in Louisiana will shortly add this branch of manufacture to their establishments."

The day may not be far distant when sugar will be shipped in containers made from bagasse, and having greater strength than those now used, and with air and water proof qualities.

Molasses as Food for Live Stock—The value of sugar as food has been well demonstrated by numerous experiments made in Europe and America. The value of molasses as a food for live stock should not be overlooked. "In Germany molasses is prepared as food for cattle by heating it up to 90 degrees and then introducing it in a steady stream into a mechanical mixer, at the same time the mixture with which the molasses is to be incorporated is also fed into the machine. There issues from the mixer a coarse grained mass which in several hours becomes a dry product easily broken up and preserved. Materials used are wheat straw, corn, etc."

"La. Planter, April 14, 1900.

A food for stock has been made by grinding cornstalks to powder, mixing this with molasses, and then pressing it into cakes by means of a hydraulic press. It can then be shipped as easily as baled hay. For feeding it is broken up and mixed with water.

Extensive experiments in feeding molasses to horses have been made by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, and the ration recommended for animals weighing 1,200 pounds is fifteen pounds of molasses, three pounds bran and four pounds maize per day, with all the cane tops they will eat.

This system of feeding is endorsed by Dr. Dalrymple, the most prominent veterinarian in Louisiana.

Manufacture of Alcohol from Molasses—The process of working cane sugar molasses is essentially the same as for beet sugar molasses. The molasses is diluted with water and acidulated with sulphuric acid until it will slightly reddens litmus paper. The process in a large distillery in France is as follows: 8,140 lbs. of molasses are taken for each fermenting vat of 41,844 gallons capacity, which gives to the mash a concentration of about 14 per cent. To this is added sufficient molasses lees, which increases the concentration about 5 per cent. The mass is brought to fermentation with yeast at a temperature of 68 degrees to 77 degrees F. Fermentation is extremely violent, and produces in the extraordinarily large quantity of mash fermenting in one vat such an increase in temperature as to necessitate the cooling of the fermenting mass by cold water circulating in large serpentine pipes placed in the center of the vat. The temperature must never rise above 83.2 F. Should the commencement of fermentation be delayed the temperature can be raised by the circulation of warm water through the serpentine pipes.

Fermentation is generally considered complete in 48 hours, and the yield is given as 13.6 gallons of 97 per cent alcohol from 100 kilograms (220 lbs.) of molasses.

The manufacture of molasses into alcohol could be accomplished in the sugar house without additional machinery. Syrup and molasses tanks could be used for fermenting vats and an ordinary standard double effect can easily be converted into a still by keeping the tubes or drum of the second effect surrounded by cold water and drawing off the vapor from the mash in the first pan, as condensed, through the exhaust pipe of the second effect. Two parts of kiln dried malt and one part of compressed yeast (beer yeast of good quality) to 100 of molasses should be used to start fermentation.

Very respectfully,
E. E. OLDING,
Chairman
C. C. KENNEDY,
Member
AUG AHRENS,
Member
W. GOODALE,
Member
GEO. FAIRCHILD,
Member

The report of the committee on machinery presented by C. Hedemann, was to the effect that data had been gathered which were submitted as individual contributions to the report, as follows:

No. 1—Description of Machinery, and results of experiments with bagasse-burning furnace at Honolulu Sugar Company, by Mr. Jas A. Low.

No. 2—Paper by Mr. W. W. Goodale on Waialua Mill.

No. 3—Description of the McBride Sugar Company's new sugar house, by Mr. W. Stodart.

LONDON Nov. 8—Great Britain Egypt and Abyssinia have settled the main outlines of the delimitation of the Soudan frontier. A mixed Anglo-Turkish Commission delimits the frontier land at Aden.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides and Tallow.

Advertisers to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Gold throughout the World. Am. Dept: R. Town & Co. Sydney, N. W. Africa, Aden, Liverpool, London, Paris, Rome, Dubrovnik, and Port Elizabeth. Foreign Dept: London, Boston, New York,

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 19.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies.
Str. James Makai, Tullet, from Kauai ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.
Schr. Concord, from Hamakua ports.

Tuesday, November 19.
Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kaluia, Naupoo, and Hookena, at 6:30 p.m., with 250 bags taro, 150 bags charcoal, 50 bags coffee, 30 head cattle, 34 hogs, 45 packages sundries.

Wednesday, November 20.
S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from the Colonies.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, from Hawaii ports.

Schr. Twilight, from Hawaii ports.
Thursday, November 21.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koo-lau ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 19.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina; Maalea, Kona and Kauai ports; 5 p.m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p.m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports; 5 p.m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco; 8:30 p.m.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco; 9 p.m.

Wednesday, November 20.
Str. Kinau, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports.
Am. bg. Tahner, Newhall, for the Sound.

Str. James Makai, Tullet, for Hanamaulu, Anahola and Kapaa; 5 p.m.
Schr. C. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports; 7 p.m.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Schr. R. W. Bartlett, Nielsen, for the Sound.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies.

Thursday, November 21.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports; 5 p.m.
Str. K. Au Hou, Mosher, for Kauai ports; 5 p.m.
Schr. Mol Wahine, for Kauai ports.

Wilder Company Meets.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Wilder Steamship Company finally took place yesterday morning at 9 a.m., after having been postponed twice on account of the absence of a quorum. The principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the improvement of the service between Hilo and Honolulu. The directors were authorized to either thoroughly renovate the Kinau or build an entirely new boat for the Hilo service. President C. L. Wright states that it has not as yet been decided by the directors which plan they will adopt.

The question of a consolidation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and the Wilder Company was postponed for the present time. The officers of both companies feel that they could not treat the matter at present and do justice to their stockholders, on account of the new tariff and the new rates which are to be initiated on December 1. It is impossible to know how this matter will work, and what the expenses and earnings under the new circumstances will be, so the directors of both companies have deemed it expedient to defer the matter.

A few new officers were elected at the meeting. W. M. Giffard was elected vice president in the place of W. G. Irwin, and W. Pofenbauer, auditor, in the place of Colonel Allen, as both the resigning gentlemen expect to spend most of the coming year abroad. E. F. Bishop was elected a director in the place of W. Pofenbauer.

Sugar Fleet Reduces Wages.

The sugar fleet will pay a reduced rate to its hands this winter. During the spring, summer and autumn the general rate has been \$35 a month. Now the best figure is \$30, and the chances are that it will go to \$25 before the month is out. At the present time there are more vessels than men on the Coast, and while the men are ready to work, there is nothing for the vessels to do. Sailors are on the beach by the score, and with a reduction in wages vessels that would otherwise be laid up will be kept in commission. The chances are that many a vessel will be run at a loss during the coming winter. —Call, November 14.

WHEN THE MUSCLES BALK.

When the muscles balk from strain or overwork almost undurable pain follows as a natural consequence. Kickapeo Indian Oil overcomes pain in a manner that is marvelous to those who have suffered and found no help in the various so-called "pain destroyers." The action of the oil is magical. Its effects are miraculous. The pains resulting from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy, from strains and pains, burns and bruises, are instantly controlled. One single application of the Oil will prove its power over pain in the most practical way, by bringing instant relief. Kickapeo Indian Oil is a preparation of rare herbs and gums in combination with potent vegetable oils. It does not numb the body into forgetfulness of pain as do most pain remedies, but by direct action on the inflamed parts or diseased organs, fortifies them against the power of pain.

HOEREN DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapeo Medicines.

Trust Company for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Renewed reports in financial circles attribute to the Standard Oil group the purpose to establish a large trust company here, which will do the banking business and provide means for financing large American undertakings. Present Mexican legislation does not contemplate trust companies as they are known in the United States, and there will have to be extensive changes made in the existing laws to give full scope to a trust company. Old established banking interests resent the increase of American financial influence and will probably make opposition to changing the laws so as to make them favorable to the new American financial project.

Miss Wackerman, a New York heiress, has become insane in London.

ROUTINE MATTERS

Occupied Board of Health's Time Yesterday.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Only routine business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. There were present, President Slaggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. P. Dole, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Pratt, Secretary Charlton and Superintendent Reynolds.

The following report was made by Plumbing Inspector Keen:

Honolulu, November 18, 1901.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of Board of Health.

Sir—Hereewith please find detail of this office for the semi-monthly period ending November 15, 1901:

Number of plans filed, 46.

Number of permits issued, 45.

Number of inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 154.

Number of final certificates issued, 61.

Number of sewer connections made, 27.

The report on Lihue Hospital showed everything to be in splendid shape, the receipts showing a trifling deficit over the expenditures. The usual number of patients were cared for during the month of October.

MUST UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

The medical examiners reported that W. E. Taketa had passed the required examination, and he was recommended for a certificate. Dr. Cooper called attention to the fact that if Americans went to Japan, France or Germany, or other foreign countries, the applicant would be compelled to take the examination in the language of the country.

He thought that therefore the examinations here should be held in English, and moved that hereafter the board require such knowledge of the English language. Mr. Dole suggested that in a country like Hawaii, where there were so many different languages spoken, such a requirement should not be enforced. It appeared that a rule had already been adopted in this connection, and the secretary was instructed to notify the chairman of the board of medical examiners that in the future an official interpreter should be employed.

SEWER CONNECTIONS NEEDED.

Plumbing Inspector Keen called attention to the necessity of more sewer connections at the Waikiki end of King street, particularly that part beyond Piikoi street. He says the odor from the manholes at this point is very strong, due to lack of ventilation and of sewerage, both due to insufficient number of connections to houses in this district. Inspector Keen advised the closing up of the holes in the manhole covers, as the smell is a menace to public health. City Sanitary Officer Tracy was instructed to take the necessary action.

OTHER MATTERS.

The application of Dr. J. Atcherley for the post of government physician at South Kohala was granted. There is a salary of \$50 per month attached to the position.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith reported again, favoring the payment of the subsidy to Queen's Hospital. In a letter which will be sent to Henry Waterhouse, treasurer, today, he says that if the trustees comply with the rules and regulations of the board, and make monthly reports, the subsidy will be paid. The trustees must agree that the hospital should be open to all nationalities, as well as Hawaiians.

Dr. E. L. Cofer reported that there had been no cases of plague for the twenty days preceding the departure of the Doric from Hongkong. No cases had been reported at Brisbane since October 29.

It was decided to take no action in regard to the subsidy for the Kapilani Maternity Home until formal application has been made for its payment. Attorney General Dole stated that he thought the appropriation should be paid, unless some legal action was taken to restrain the auditor. He did not believe the board should be in the position of advising the auditor to refuse to obey an order of the Legislature. Dr. Cofer said that the Maternity Home did not accept other than native women free of charge, and there was a distinction between this institution and the government hospitals. The matter was closed with the statement that the responsibility rested with the Legislature until some one goes into court to stop payment.

Dr. B. F. Sandow, government physician, reported one death from diphtheria at Kekaha, Kauai. The usual precautions were taken.

Dr. Oliver, resident physician at Molokai, reported on the health conditions at the leper settlement for the month of October. There were twelve deaths during the month and two births.

Two male kokous, clean, have been sent away, and four clean female children, from two to seven years, have been sent to Honolulu. The fever reported last month is still causing trouble, and there were three deaths from that cause, but few new cases.

Two hundred and seventeen patients were treated for various ailments during the month.

THE FIRE COURT.

Largest Claim Filed Was Considered Yesterday Morning.

The claim of the Te Wo Chan Co.

was up for a second time before the fire court yesterday. This is probably the largest claim the commission had to consider, amounting in all to \$17,725.

Woe Chan was on the stand the greater part of the morning. He testified that there was \$10,000 in a safe which was in the fire, but the certificates were not damaged.

There was some questioning also as to the indebtedness of the firm, witness stating that he owed \$2,000 in Honolulu and \$2,000 in China.

It also developed at the hearing that some of the goods destroyed by fire came into the country without paying the full custom duties. Some of the items in the claim were double the amount that the invoices showed, and the witness explained with the statement that the Chinese firms always placed a low value upon goods shipped here.

Some controversy developed in this

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CONVICTS FLEE AMID BULLETS

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 7.—Twenty-six convicts escaped from the new United States prison here this afternoon. With two revolvers which had been smuggled into them as weapons they overpowered three guards, seized a number of rifles, fought a running fight with the other guards, battered down the gate of the stockade, and gained their liberty.

They carried Superintendent of Construction Frank Hinds with them to use as a hostage in case the pursuit became too swift, seized all the horses they could find on the road, held up farmers and took their clothing and money, and then separated into small parties and headed for the rough country southeast of here, in which they hope to make good their escape.

TOPEKA, Nov. 10.—Sheriff Cook of this county and Deputy Williams were captured by two of the escaped Federal penitentiary convicts this afternoon at Pauline, five miles south of here, and held for several hours. The convicts, whose names cannot be learned, then escaped through a line of plumes, going east.

The leader of the convicts then told Sheriff Cook that he would be killed if he made the slightest move toward their capture. In the meantime the police officers on the outside were afraid to do anything because the convicts threatened to kill the imprisoned officers if they did.

They walked through a cordon of police, who could easily have captured them, but the sheriff had given the convicts his word that they would not be molested, and they were not. After walking for some distance the convicts suddenly disappeared through a hedge fence.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 11.—With the capture of Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the Federal penitentiary mutiny, fourteen of the convicts have been retaken. Thompson was captured near Council Grove tonight by Deputy United States Marshal Prescott and a posse of farmers. He showed fight, but was brought down by a load of buckshot. Thompson is not dangerously wounded, and will be returned to the penitentiary tomorrow.

Nothing like the present condition of affairs has been experienced by Kansas since the border ruffians' times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Lawrence Lewis, one of the Leavenworth convicts, was mortally wounded and captured this morning near Quenemo, Kas., while making a dash through a cordon of armed deputies. Now there are but twelve convicts at large. Lewis is a white boy, twenty years of age, who was sent up in October, 1900, to serve a five years' sentence for larceny.

Three supposed convicts were seen boarding a freight train in Ottawa tonight, and they are expected to drop off near Emporia, where there is some heavy timber in which they can hide. Near Osage City Deputy Warden Lemon, with fourteen officers, is closely in touch with three convicts, whom he expects to capture before morning.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 10.—Major Valentine Delaporte, the "hero of Candahar," long supposed to be dead, has been discovered at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake. This famous British officer, who was on Lord Roberts' staff in Afghanistan, and who received the Victoria Cross for his gallant deeds in storming the Pass of Candahar, is serving as a private in the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

His deeds of valor in Afghanistan were duplicated less conspicuously in the Philippines, but his comrades in the Eighteenth do not know even now that they are serving alongside of one of the prominent figures of the Afghanistan war. After gaining renown for his remarkable work at Candahar and other places in Afghanistan, Major Delaporte served on the staff of "Little Bob."

Returning to England he was lionized, the "smart set" ruining him. He became financially involved, the shysters secured a grip on him, and he was cashiered. He left England, came to America, knocked about the mining camps for a time, and finally enlisted in the regular army. He has several times refused promotion.

MANILA, November 13.—Captain Hartman's troop of the First Cavalry early this morning surprised 400 insurgents at Buan, in Batangas province, Southwestern Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack and were in rifle pits. The cavalry attacked the insurgents in the flank, killing sixteen of them, wounding five and capturing nine rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursuing them.

Two large boatloads of arms are reported to have been landed on the southern part of Batangas peninsula and taken to Durangan, Major West, stationed in that locality, is trying to find these arms.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The president today signed an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, on Subic bay, Luzon. The Department will now proceed with all dispatch to construct at this point a navy yard and station of the first order, patterning the plan generally after the Mare Island navy yard.

CATBALOGAN (Island of Samar, P.I.), November 12.—Diaz, the president of Tacloban, Island of Leyte, who has been proved to be an agent of the Filipino junta at Hongkong, has been arrested. Many incriminating papers, implicating numerous officials, were seized at the time of his arrest.

The gunboat Leyte has discovered a signal station working on the Island of Leyte, and communicating with insurgents on the Island of Samar by the flash light system. Three operators were arrested and the system was destroyed. The men confessed that many rebels had been sent from Leyte to Samar.

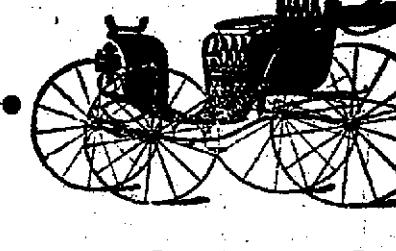
MAIDISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—W. L. McDowell, assistant postmaster at Honolulu, arrived here yesterday to claim a Madison bride. Next Thursday he will be united in marriage to Miss Jessie Woodard, the daughter of Lester Woodard, and they will leave at once for Hawaii. They met at Santa Cruz, Cal., where Miss Woodard has passed several winters with her family. A brother of the bridegroom will come from Boston to act as best man.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says there has been a great increase in the number of emigrants from Germany this year. In the past six months 115,000 Germans and foreigners sailed on German vessels. This is more than twice the number of those who sailed from 1894 to 1897. Emigration to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay has increased, while that to Brazil has diminished.

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